(c) the quantity of actual water share being allotted to Sholayar river from Tamil Nadu;

(d) whether Government are aware that the Government of Tamil Nadu failed to allot the due share of water admissible to Kerala;

(e) whether Government would intervene in the matter and urge the Tamil Nadu Government to share the actual quantity of water due to Kerala; and

(f) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) The Tamil Nadu-Kerala Inter-State Agreement on the demising or sharing of waters of the rivers in the Bharathapuzha, Chalakudi and Periyar basins which is commonly known as Parambikulam-Aliyar Project Agreement was entered into on 29.05.1970 with retrospective effect from 9.11.1958. According to para 5 (iv) (c), the arrangements embodied in the said Agreement is open to review in the light of the experience gained and to such modifications as may be mutually agreed upon as a result of such review after the expiry of 30 years and once in every 30 years thereafter. The agreement being perpetual, has hence not expired. No review has so far been done.

(c) Tamil Nadu is to deliver 12.3 Thousand Million Cubic feet (TMC) of water annually from July to June at Kerala Sholayar.

(d) to (f) Being an agreement between two State Governments, the Government of India is not kept informed about such releases. The Joint Water Regulation Board constituted under the *Inter-State* agreement is responsible for the proper regulation of waters collected and distributed through the Parambikulam-Aliyar System.

Exemption proposal of Kharland activities of Konkan

745. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra Government has requested the Ministry of Water Resources for exemption of Kharland activities of Konkan area of Maharashtra from Coastal Regulation Zone; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

Ministry of Water Resources has not received any such request. However, Government of Maharashtra has informed that a request has been made by them to the Ministry of Environment & Forest which is under their consideration.

Augmentation of ground water in Delhi

746. SHRI AIMADUDDIN AHMED KHAN (DURRU): Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether rain harvesting offers a great potential for augmenting ground water resources for the capital and other drought-prone areas of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Central Ground Water Authority has assessed the extent of water augmentation potential of rain in Delhi and other States; if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken for effectively harvesting rain water for augmenting ground water resources in Delhi and other States during the last two years and how far rain water has been diverted for augmenting ground water resources so far in Delhi and other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per assessment made by the Central Ground Water Board, it is estimated that 36453 MCM (Million Cubic Metre) of surplus rain run-off could be augmented to ground water annually in the country. State-wise availability of rain water for ground water recharge in given in the enclosed Statement. (*See* below).

(c) The Central Ground Water Board has implemented a Central Sector Scheme on Study of Recharge of Ground Water on "pilot basis" during the IX Five Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 23.48 crore. Under this scheme, a total number of 174 projects have been approved for implementation in 27 States/Union Territories. During the last two years the Board has taken up 155 pilot projects in various States of the country out of which, 15 projects were in Delhi. As per the assessment made so far in the States of Maharashtra, Haryana, Punjab, NCT of Delhi and Rajasthan, 66690 cubic metre of rain water have been diverted for augmenting ground water resources through experimental studies.